

## WHY MR. PLATT BACKS MORTON.

First Official Statement by the Republican Captain-General.

New York Republicans Have Not Had a Nomination During Forty Years.

Democrats Have Taken No Other Candidates Since 1864 Except New Yorkers.

CANNOT WIN WITHOUT THIS STATE.

The Ex-Senator, in His Signed Reasons, Analyzes Mr. Morton's Equipment as Fitting Him for the Complexities of the Period.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 20.—The Commercial Gazette will publish tomorrow the following special from New York, which is ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt's first manifesto in his endorsement of Governor Morton as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Republican party of the State of New York named Governor Levi P. Morton as its candidate for President of the United States, and pledged him "the loyal and unstinted support of New York in the coming Republican National Convention" as long ago as the 17th of last September in the State Convention at Saratoga.

There were 758 delegates in that body, and there was not a dissenting vote when the platform containing this plank was unanimously adopted by the representatives of the party. Scores of county and Assembly district conventions had already paved the way for this action by adopting similar resolutions, so that the nomination of the Governor for the highest office in the gift of the nation was neither new nor unexpected even at that date, and there were most potent reasons why the great and authoritative body of New York Republicans should adopt so important a declaration.

Forty years have elapsed since the organization of the National Republican party, and its nominating conventions have assembled a half a score of times in five different cities, yet the Empire State has never had one of her citizens honored by a nomination for the Presidency, nor has the nominating convention of the party ever been held within its borders.

**Cannot Do Without New York.**  
For twenty years no Republican President has been chosen without the electoral vote of New York, and it is far from likely that the precedents of a quarter of a century are to go astray in the contest of 1896. While every thoughtful man has recognized that here was the real battle ground of every Presidential contest, and that the result depended upon the outcome here, the Democratic party alone has endeavored to make assurance doubly sure by taking their candidate from the State which was at the same time the most important and the most doubtful, and, beginning with McClellan, in 1864, their nominee in every instance has been practically a resident and a citizen of New York.

Horatio Seymour was the idol of New York Democracy; Horace Greeley was adopted by Democrats because it was fancied he was the idol of a sufficient number of Republicans who would follow his fortunes wherever he went to insure a Democratic victory; Samuel J. Tilden was a favored son of the New York Democracy; General Winfield Scott Hancock was a resident of New York, and well known and acceptable to New York Democrats at the time of his nomination; while Grover Cleveland, of New York, completes the list of Democratic candidates since the close of the war for the Union.

**Neglected This State.**

More than thirty years have elapsed since the Democracy of the nation have united in Presidential election after Presidential election to strengthen the hands of their fellows in this all-important State, and more than thirty

years have elapsed since the Republicans of the nation, in Presidential election after Presidential election, have determined to let their fellows in New York take care of themselves as best they might without a word of cheer or an iota of encouragement. And in the face of all discouragement the Republicans of this State have responded to the calls of the party in the heartiest fashion, and twice since 1876 they have secured a victory in the nation and elected their party's candidate for the Presidency.

The time has now come for the assembled representatives of the National Republican party to listen to the voice of New York when she asks for the nomination of Governor Levi P. Morton as her candidate for President of the United States. He has been member of Congress, Minister to France, Vice-President of the United States and Governor of the State of New York.

**Grave Problems to Face.**

We offer him as the Republican candidate for President with the full knowledge that some of the gravest problems which have arisen in the history of our Government will be presented to the next National Administration for solution, and with a thorough confidence that he will be found prepared to solve them all to the honor and for the credit of the whole people. He will bring to his high position a knowledge of the principles of finance which has been conspicuous by its absence from the present Administration, and an acquaintance with the methods of modern diplomacy which has been sadly lacking of late in instances when such knowledge was most signally needed, and no one can fail to be assured of his unflinching and patriotic Americanism.

New York's delegates to the Republican National Convention therefore propose to present their candidate as every way worthy of the high honor in that convention. No candidate from any State stands higher in the regard of his people.

His majority of 156,000 a little more than a year ago was nearly duplicated in the Republican vote of last Fall—the two majorities being entirely unprecedented in the political history of the State, and almost without equal in any State in the Union.

They will claim that New York's long and faithful service to the party, her pivotal position in national contests, and her wholly able and honored candidate, entitle them to be listened to with the most attentive consideration, and they firmly believe that attentive consideration on the part of the convention will surely result in the nomination of their candidate.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

**SOCIETY LEADER ACCUSED**

Wife of Ex-President Harrison's Brother-in-Law in Custody Charged with Attacking Her Servant.

Port Townsend, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Scott is greatly agitated over the arrest of Mrs. John N. Scott, wife of ex-President Harrison's brother-in-law, for assaulting her servant, Miss Wilcox. The accused is a social leader. She is president of the Woman's Relief Corps and entertains largely.

The complaint on file in the police court charges her with casting a brickbat at Miss Wilcox with a stick of wood. The latter's face and head show evidences of severe treatment. In several places the skin is lacerated and torn. Miss Wilcox says she was starting the kitchen fire with kindling prepared by Mrs. Scott when the latter appeared unexpectedly and flew into a violent rage at the girl for using her kindling. Her anger became so great, Miss Wilcox says, that she picked up a chunk of wood and began beating and shaking over the head and shoulders until the girl finally ran from the house and sought the protection of the police. Since then Mrs. Scott, though nominally treated, has been confined to her bed, suffering from nervous prostration.

Mr. Scott, who was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. of this State, and now president of the Loyal Legion, says Miss Wilcox is subject to violent fits of insanity, and that she attacked Mrs. Scott with a hatchet without warning or provocation, cutting her face, and in sheer desperation, believing her life to be in great danger, his wife defended herself with a chunk of stove wood. He also says Miss Wilcox's family warned them of her homicidal insanity.

The arresting officer is the only person outside the family who has seen Mrs. Scott since the attack. He says he failed to notice any bruises or evidences of assault on her face.

During the early part of Harrison's administration the Scott family temporarily sojourned at the White House, and Mrs. Scott became somewhat noted for her abilities as a society entertainer. In Port Townsend she has been a tender in society for the past four years, entertaining and visiting distinguished citizens and their wives.

**Burnett's Extract of Vanilla** is the leader all the world over. Use no other.

If you go out early in the morning, you may catch rheumatism. Salvation Oil cures it.

## TRIED TO KILL HIS ENEMY AND HIS WIFE

Edward Hallenbach Attempts Violence During His Hearing in Court.

Evidence Punctuated by Threats and Taunts for William T. Robinson.

VIGILANT GUARDS WERE NEEDED.

They Saved the Wife When the Infuriated Man Sought to Reach Her, and Kept the Wild Man in Their Grasp Afterward.

Edward Hallenbach discovered that his wife had been unfaithful, compelled her to confess and to lead him to the home of William T. Robinson. He called Robinson from his bed in the early morning and shot him. Hallenbach went away thinking he had killed his man, and when a policeman took him back for identification Hallenbach shot at Robinson until the assailed man's brother threw himself across the bleeding body, and so stopped the fusillade.

Yesterday Hallenbach was confronted in Yorkville Court by the man he had tried to kill, but who had recovered miraculously from his many wounds and appeared to prosecute. The would-be murderer was arraigned on a charge of assault before Magistrate Mott, and gave every evidence that his mind had become unbalanced.

He tried to reach his wife, and the wild energy with which he tore himself from the detaining grasp of guards convinced all who saw him that he was loving. He tried again and again to reach Robinson, and so persistent were his cries, threats and taunts that the excitement in the court was intense throughout the hearing.

Ever since his first arraignment, after he had shot Robinson, Hallenbach has been in the prison attached to the Yorkville Court. When the case was called at yesterday's afternoon session, Robinson, the complainant, and his brother Harry, who threw himself across William T.'s body during Hallenbach's fusillade, were present. Mrs. Hallenbach sat with her husband's counsel,



Hallenbach's Attempt to Assault His Wife in Yorkville Court.

Arraigned on a charge of attempting to kill Wm. T. Robinson, Edward Hallenbach made several efforts to assault his wife and Robinson. The hearing was sensational in the extreme and only developed the fact that Hallenbach is mentally unbalanced. (Sketches by a Journal staff artist.)

Emmanuel M. Friend. A big army of friends of both families regarding the stuffy little court room, to the exclusion of persons interested in other cases.

It was admitted by Hallenbach's acquaintances that he was out of his mind, and an outbreak was expected. These suspicions were communicated to the court attendants by Robinson's friends, and it was decided to guard him.

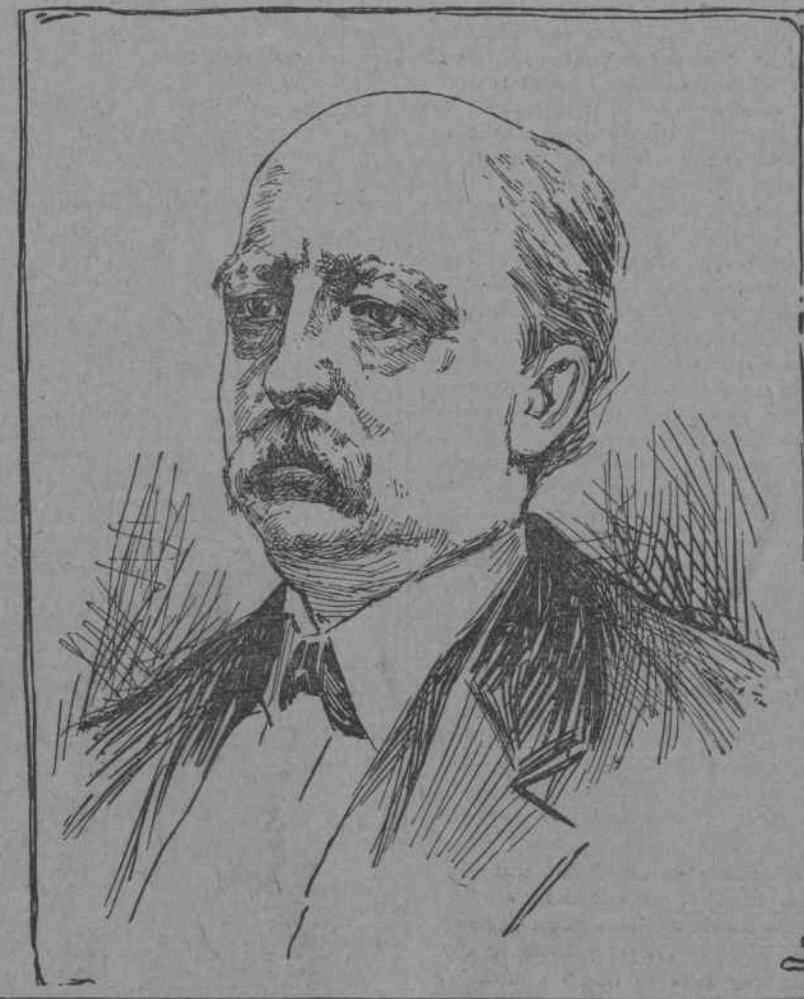
Mrs. Hallenbach learned of the fears of friends regarding her husband's possible outbreak, and seemed fearful of meeting him. She was assured that she would be protected, but she decided not to endanger herself, and kept as far away from her husband as she could get. She was pale but self-possessed until the Robinsons put in an appearance, and then she gave way to tears. Lawyer Friend and one or two acquaintances who accompanied her endeavored to quiet her, but she would not be comforted.

When Hallenbach was led into the courtroom he was pale, but there was a vicious look in his eyes that boded no good for the cause of his trouble if he could reach him. On entering the room he glanced hurriedly about, evidently trying to locate Robinson, and as his eyes wandered about pale and fearful in a corner. He sprang from his guards and rushed toward the trembling woman. Had he reached her there is no doubt but that he would have done her serious harm. Guards, expecting such a move, were prepared for him, and he was led back to the bar.

Up to this time Hallenbach had not seen Robinson, but when Magistrate Mott called the case Robinson mounted the platform to make his affidavit to the charge. He did not meet Hallenbach's gaze and kept his eyes on the busy clerks. This increased the prisoner's anger, and he struggled to mount the platform, shouting:

"Look this way, you coward! You don't dare look me in the eye!" Robinson only smiled. Robinson's examination was conducted by Lawyer Friend. The story of the assault at Robinson's home was told in detail. Robinson

## SENATOR DAVIS EXPLAINS HIS RESOLUTION.



Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1896. To the Editor of the Journal: My resolution applied the Monroe Doctrine to the present time and to existing conditions. It asserts the right of the United States to judge in all cases, as they arise, whether an infraction of the principles embodied in that Doctrine has been committed by any European power. It seems proper, at the present time, that Congress should make the declaration contained in this resolution, for the reason that, from the date of the promulgation of the Doctrine by President Monroe, the fact that it has never been affirmed by Congress has in diplomatic correspondence, and particularly recently, been asserted as impairing its force and efficiency, and even as a denial of its present existence.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, United States Senator from Minnesota.

Members will, I trust, view the events which have taken place since the vote was passed as rendering it necessary and expedient, for the present at all events, for this Government to maintain a certain reserve in treating this matter, and, while I assure them that the Government will, as soon as possible, give them more explicit particulars in this connection, I would appeal to the sound sense and good judgment which characterizes their deliberations to continue the confidence they have so willingly extended to the Administration, on the assurance that it will be most carefully respected."



Gunpowder Plot of a Maniac.

For Vengeance on His Children He Wrecks the Houses Deeded to Them. The Explosion Shook the City of Evansville, Ind., Like an Earthquake. William Steiner Killed Himself When His Work of Destruction Was Over. USED 500 POUNDS OF THE EXPLOSIVE. He Had Been Estranged from His Offspring for Years, and It Is Said, Was Wont to Complain Bitterly of Their Treatment of Him.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 20.—William Steiner, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, wrecked his handsome apartment house and two other buildings at an early hour this morning by setting fire to a train of gunpowder that led to nearly five hundred pounds of the same material, causing an explosion that shook the city like an earthquake. The act was arranged with the greatest premeditation, the powder being emptied into beer kegs before the train was laid. After wrecking his property he went to the barn and deliberately blew his brains out with a pistol.

The mad act created the most intense excitement through the city, rousing the people from their beds and bringing hundreds to the streets. The houses opposite his residence showed the effect of the shock in broken windows and demolished chimneys and for a square or more much debris was piled upon the streets. The two houses on Iowa street were as completely wrecked as though they had been struck by a cyclone, and the other four in the row were badly shattered, so much so that they may have to be torn away. One of them had a part of the wall torn away and another was cracked from the stone foundation to the eaves.

**CROWDS AT THE RUINS.**  
Hundreds of people visited the scene today and examined the cans in which the powder was bought and from which it was emptied into the beer kegs so as to be certain to connect with the train to which the fuse was attached. There were five large cans in all, and each is supposed to have contained nearly one hundred pounds.

Steiner had been acting strangely for months, and it is now believed that he was insane. The act was committed the deed of destruction. The act is attributed to domestic troubles, he and his children having been estranged for some years. At one time he deeded his property to his three daughters, with the understanding that it should be transferred to him again, but the children having secured the title, refused to re-deed it to him. Since then the matter has caused him considerable worry, and the act of destruction to-day must, therefore, have been intended as one of revenge upon them primarily.

Steiner owned a row of houses on Iowa street, two of which are now in ruins. An unburnt fuse, which was found straggling over the ruins, leads to the belief that it was the man's intention to blow up the barn with himself. For some time the fuse failed to burn, and Steiner made use of his weapon to destroy his life, after ascertaining that his other work of destruction had been successful.

**EMITTERED BY HIS CHILDREN.**  
A neighbor of Steiner who was asked as to his reason for the awful deed, stated that a few weeks ago Steiner was complaining bitterly about the treatment he had been receiving from his children. After giving them all of his property, he had, he said, expected to be well provided for in his old days, but that instead it was very hard for him to get clothing or a glass of beer, if he wanted it. He also said that it would have to go to the poorhouse if he did not conclude to do something desperate.

Steiner was a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and kept up his insurance in that order. When found he had the insurance policy and the receipted bill for the powder wrapped up together.

Steiner had three daughters, all of them married, and one, the wife of City Engineer Patton. The family is one of the oldest and most respected in the city of Evansville, and the destruction of the property and suicide of the father have created a tremendous sensation.

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The Davis Resolution Defining the Monroe Doctrine Reported in the Senate.

Its Principles to Be Maintained by Force, at Any Cost, if Necessary.

Any Attempt at Alien Occupation Would Be Deemed a Manifestation of Unfriendliness.

OUR NEW FEVER OF PATRIOTISM.

An Especial Warning Directed Against the Danger of Foreign Control of a Land or Waterway Across the Isthmus.

By Julius Chambers. Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The fever of patriotism has broken out again in the United States Senate.

Senator Davis has had placed upon the calendar a resolution that goes to the extreme length of reasserting and reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, explaining many points that were subject to argument, rendering its application as sweeping as extensive as to serve notice upon every European power that not one single line of American territory can in the future be acquired by treaty or purchase without the direct protest and physical interference of the United States.

A perusal of Senator Davis's concurrent resolution, which follows, and which was presented to-day through the Foreign Relations Committee, will convince the English people that the lawmakers of this land are not disposed to recede one particle one the position they have taken. The war spirit is as active as ever, and within the week the same scenes that characterized the reception of the President's message may be re-enacted.

**Senator Davis's Resolution.**  
Resolved by the Senate, That "The House of Representatives be instructed to prepare and report to the Senate a bill to amend the Act of December 2, 1823, known as the Monroe Doctrine, so that it shall read: 'That the United States declare that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, whereof the United States is one, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and, Whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have no interference, and should not interfere; but that with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and,

Whereas, the doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by Executive declaration and action upon occasion and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been ever since their promulgation, and now are, the rightful policy of the United States:

Be it resolved, That the United States of America reaffirm and confirm the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declare that they will assert and maintain the doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent, or any island adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempts to be dangerous to their peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protection or by control of the easement of any canal, or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under any other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and as an interposition which it would be impossible, in any form, for the United States to regard with indifference.

**Does England Want Cuba?**

The opinion is gaining belief daily here that Great Britain has some design upon Cuba, and that by purchase or a conceded protectorate she will at an early day become a factor in any adjustment that this country might attempt to make. This would at once create a grave situation, from which most serious consequences might grow at any moment. By force of habit, England doubtless feels that she must have a share in the settlement of the troubles between Cuba and the home Government. If it should appear that the "flying squadron" were to rendezvous at Kingston, Jamaica, instead of Hamilton, Bermuda, it is doubtful if the presence of